THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution. Article X.*—

Number 34 of Volume 21. SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 5, 1841. Whole Number 1,076.

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Western Carolinian is published every *Friday*, at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the fulfilment of the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 240 ems, or *fifteen lines* of this size type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 50 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements to be published, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

Valuable Land FOR Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT OF LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which there is 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good part of the tract is wood land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PETERS' PILLS.

FOR Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELER'S.

GRAY'S or Harris' Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Brandreth's Pills, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS.

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior quality of the Yarns of this Factory are well known.—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated New York Lemon Shakers' Garden Seeds, which we offer for sale. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon as we will be out in a few days.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

November 19, 1840. tf

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber, intending to embark in another business, now offers for sale his Residence and Lot in Salisbury. Any person wishing to purchase, can call on the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

December 11, 1840.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed that the runner is not confined by the Spindle as always heretofore, but is suspended by the Spindle as a balance, and of course there is no friction of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $20 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. P. Kelly, Thos. Perkins, Joseph Hall and Saml. Foster of Davie County; Elisha Jackson and David J. Rumsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Adgion Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1840. tf

BLACK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Persons, or Persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Guilford Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap as can be done, and in as good style as any workmen in the country.

He will also, mould and burn the Bricks, if wanting.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Public Buildings in Lexington, to the Fireproof Clerk's office in Salisbury, or specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please send word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and their call will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT CRAIG.

Davidson, April 1st, 1840.

Blanks For Sale Here.

FEMALE SCHOOL IN HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's School, will commence on Monday, 11th of January.

TERMS:

For English Studies,	. . .	$17 50
" Latin,	. . .	10 00
" French,	. . .	15 00
" Drawing and Painting,	.	10 00
" Music,	. . .	25 00

Instruction in Music will be given by Miss Laura S. orth, a young lady whose qualifications are of the first order.

No deduction made for absence after the pupil is entered.

Board can be had in respectable families for $10 per month, including every thing.

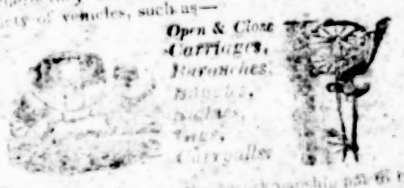
January 29, 1841. 4t

NEW FIRM.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Sawyer, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—

Open & Close Carriages, Barouches,



Harness

N. B. [illegible] addressed to the shop [illegible] attended to.

DANIEL SHAVER,
D. F. HADLEY.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841. tf

Taken Up and Committed

TO the Jail of Surry County, in Rockford, on the 22nd day of November, 1840, a negro man, who says his name is Kit Christopher. *Description*—Christopher says that he is about 35 or 36 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his complexion is a little yellow, his beard very light, he says, has been dislocated. Christopher had on, when committed, a brown cassimere coat with horn buttons; he also has a crape cassimere coat with horn buttons; he has [illegible] with some other old [illegible]

Christopher says he belongs to Kinchen Christopher, of Fayette County, Georgia, about the last of April, 1840. He says his master sent him forward, provided he was not sold before he got there, but has since been informed that he was sold to a negro trader, and is now supposed to be [illegible] sway.

M. KERR, Jailor.

Surry, Nov. 12, 1840. 6t

Administrator's Notice.

[illegible] Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin [illegible] indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Nov. 12, 1840. tf

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good effects have induced the public to try them, and they have been thrown by the hosts of the unfortunate

In cases of Dyspepsia, Influenza and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Scrofula, Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Head aches, Impure state of the Blood, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness incident to Females in ill health, Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the signature of John Moffat's signature.

The LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, and $2 each, according to the size.

Phœnix Bitters in bottles, at $1 each.

Full directions accompany each.

For sale by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, *of Salisbury.*

and by DANIEL PARKHILL, *Concord, N. C.*

☞ DISTRIBUTION—Any pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES," signed as a Domestic Medicine, containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT."

Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

(FATE DAVIS') HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS,

as their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., Jan., 29, 1841. 6m

ROWAN HOTEL

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders*.

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 1y

Fresh, and Cheaper than Ever.

THE SUBSCRIBER has lately returned from Charleston, where he purchased a large and choice assort of all kinds of

GROCERIES.

which he will sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this market. His stock consists in part of:

Havanna brown **Sugar**, (first quality,) from 10 to 12½ cts. per lb.

Loaf Sugar, **first quality.**

Coffee, prime quality,
Hyson Teas,
Cheese.
Molasses, good, and best quality.

Liquors Superfine.—French Brandy, at from 1 50 to 84 per gal.; Holland Gin, 1 50 to 83 per gal.; Jamaica and N. E. Rum—first rate, besides all kinds of **Domestic Liquors.**

WINES—*Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Muscat, Malaga, and Champagne;*

London Ale and Porter.

The best assortment of

Family Groceries

ever brought to this market.—Maccaroni, vermicelli, French prunes, raisins, best quality.—*Salt Fish*—Mackerel, Anchovies, Herring, Sardines; Nuts of all kinds,—Sugar and Butter crackers, Ginger Nuts.

LEMONS, ORANGES, *and* OYSTERS.

Candies, all kinds, at 50 cts. per lb., for cash.

Starch, Indigo's, copperas, madder, spices, cinnamon, cloves, Malaga grapes, ginger, &c.

Garden Seed of every kind.

Gentlemen's Suppers furnished whenever called for.

First rate chewing and smoking Tobacco, Macouba and Scotch Snuff—best Spanish Cigars, from 25 to 50 cts. per doz. Toys of various kinds.

Powder and Shot—Razors, Brass Pins, and many other articles.

The Subscriber having removed his Establishment to the opposite side of the street from his former stand; he is now situated in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bass.—He invites the public to come, and examine, and **taste** his **good things.**

F. R. ROUECHE.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841. tf

N. B. All my accounts must be closed before February Court, by *Cash* or *Note*;—my friends will please observe this,—**Call** and **Settle.**

F. R. R.

Notice.—ALL those indebted to the Estate of James Brown, dec'd., either by Note or Account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES L. BROWN, Exc'r.

January 22, 1841. 6t

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUELLING EXTRAORDINARY.

Dr. Bragg had drawn so largely upon the belief of a company by stories of transactions to which he pretended to have been an eye witness, that several of its members could not help expressing their doubts. The narrator was affronted, and insisted on the truth of what he had been relating with the more warmth, since Major Johnson espoused his cause. This circumstance excited not a little astonishment, as the Major was justly accounted a man of excellent understanding, and particularly tenacious of truth. The surprise of all present was greatly augmented when he thus addressed them:

"Indeed, in my opinion, Mr. Bragg has abundant reason to be angry, as it frequently happens that nothing seems more improbable than truth, as I can test from my own experience. When I was a student at Jena, I once went with Baron Fitzerling, with whom I was intimately acquainted, to Weimar, in order to attend the performance of *The Maid of Orleans*, at the theatre of that city. The part of the heroine was assigned to Madame Wolf, and she acted it with so much ability, that I could not forbear several times loudly expressing my admiration. This offended the baron, whose partiality for another actress would not acknowledge the superior talents of the universal favorite. We quarrelled and adjourned to the neighboring park. Favored by the full moon, the duel began, and I shot the baron dead on the spot."

"But," observed one of the company, "where did you get fire-arms at such a short notice?"

"No interruption, if you please," answered the Major, in an angry tone. "Let me proceed, every thing will be explained by and-by. Well, then, as I said, I shot Baron Fitzerling dead. The circumstance rendered it the more necessary for me to quit, not only Weimar, but all Saxony, because the Fitzerlings, as every body knows, are a very ancient family."

"A very ancient family!" rejoined one. "I am sure I never heard of them before."

"That may be; but if I am to proceed, let me beg, once for all, that I may not be interrupted as the conclusion will clear up every apparent obscurity in the story."

This address, bordering so closely upon rudeness, made the company stare at one another; the Major seemed to take no notice of this, and turning to Mr. Bragg alone, he thus continued:

"I hastened back to Jena, packed up my things with all possible expedition, and travelled post to the Austrian capitol. On my arrival at Vienna, I repaired to the Apollo Hall, which had just then begun to be a fashionable place of resort. I had been there but a moment, when a young man rudely pushed through the numerous assembly, and, half out of breath, thus addressed me:

"Pray, sir, are you not Mr. Johnson?"

"Yes, sir, at your service."

"Did you not shoot Baron Fitzerling in a duel at Weimar?"

"Yes I did."

"Baron Fitzerling was my brother; I must have satisfaction for his death, and request you to meet me with pistols at four o'clock to-morrow morning in the Prater."

"With great pleasure," I replied; and mounted my horse next morning, found my antagonist at the entrance. I followed him into a retired alley; we fired, and I shot him dead.

"I was certainly very sorry to be obliged to leave the pleasures of Vienna so soon on account of this affair. It was, however, absolutely necessary for my safety that I should be gone. To avoid any further interruption of the kind, I determined this time upon a distant journey; traversed part of Italy, and never stopped till I reached Rome. One day I stood absorbed in admiration before the cascade of Tivoli, a young man suddenly tapped me on the shoulder with the question—

"Pray, sir, are not you Mr. Johnson?"

"Yes, sir, at your service."

"Have you not shot two Barons Fitzerling in duels, one at Weimar and the other at Vienna?"

"Yes, I have."

"The Barons Fitzerling were my brothers; I must have satisfaction for their deaths, and request you to exchange shots with me in yonder field."

"With great pleasure," said I, and followed him. We fired, and I shot him dead.

"I now posted away to Paris. The day after my arrival, I went to see the museum, when a young man came up to me and said,

"Pray, sir, are not you Mr. Johnson?"

"Yes, sir, at your service."

"Have you not shot three Barons Fitzerling in duels; one at Weimar, one at Vienna, and one at Rome?"

"Yes, I have."

"The Barons Fitzerling were my brothers; I must have satisfaction for their deaths and request you to meet me this afternoon at three o'clock precisely, at the end of the Bois de Boulogne."

"With great pleasure," said I; and in the afternoon away I rode. My antagonist was already there; we fired, and I shot him dead.

"As I had no wish whatever to send any more Fitzerlings into the other world, I determined to leave the continent for good, that I might not be again disturbed by the surviving relations; and hurrying to Calais, embarked there and arrived safe at Dover. It seemed, indeed, as if these relations, or at least their knowledge of my recontres with the family, had not reached London, for there I lived sometime without a challenge from any of the breed. One day, however, just when I was playing a game at chess at White's, I happened to look up, and was so confounded by the appearance of a young man opposite, who kept his eye steadfastly fixed upon me, that I made a wrong move, and thus had well nigh lost the advantage of which my position afforded the fairest prospect.

"Sir," said I, starting up, "why do you stare at me so incessantly?"

"Pray, sir," he asked, "are not you Mr. Johnson?"

"Yes, sir, at your service."

"Have you not shot four Barons Fitzerlings in duels; one at Weimar, one at Vienna, one at Rome and one at Paris?"

"I have."

The Barons Fitzerling were my brothers; I must have satisfaction for their deaths. Come out of the room with me, that we may exchange shots."

"With great pleasure," said I, "only let me finish my game, and then we'll settle this *bagatelle* immediately."

He agreed, and when the game was over, I stepped with him into a back room; we fired, and—."

"And shot him dead!" impatiently cried Mr. Bragg with a smile, while the Major stopped to muse.

"No, I beg your pardon," rejoined the Major, "it was he that shot me dead."

POLITENESS.

In our intercourse with the world, this species of civility is imperative. We possess no right to give offence, by language or actions, to others; and we are bound to conduct ourselves agreeably to the reasonable and set rules of society. Some severe writers on morals have confounded politeness and insincerity. They seem to imagine that the act of speaking gracefully to another is necessarily mere grimace, or an empty flourish signifying nothing. In many instances, with insincere people, this may be the case, but it is not so with those of well regulated minds. It is always better to speak politely, that is with propriety and delicacy, than bluntly, coarsely or impertinently. Civilized society has, in the course of time, instituted certain rules in the code of politeness, which, though of little actual value, it is every one's duty to learn, because by knowing and acting upon them, we can make life glide on much more smoothly and pleasantly than if we remained in ignorance of them.

It is incumbent upon every one to be courteous and respectful in his intercourse with neighbors, acquaintances, or with the public generally. To inferiors, speak kindly and considerately, so as to relieve them from any feeling of being beneath you in circumstances; to equals, be plain and unaffected in manner; and to superiors, show becoming respect without, however, descending to subserviency and meanness. In short, act a manly, courteous and inoffensive part in all the situations of life in which you may be placed. Society has ordained certain modes of address, and certain exterior signs of respectfulness, which it behoove us to support and personally attend to. By attention to the rules such as we have alluded to, the poorest man will be entitled to the character of a gentleman, and by inattention to them the most wealthy individual will be essentially vulgar. Vulgarity signifies coarseness or indelicacy of manner, and is not necessarily associated with poverty or lowliness of condition. Thus an operative artisan may be a gentleman, and worthy of our particular esteem; while an opulent merchant may be only a vulgar clown, with whom it is impossible to be on terms of friendly intercourse. We say, cultivate politeness of manner, by all means, for it is refined civility, and will spare both ourselves and others much unnecessary pain.

WINTER TREATMENT OF STOCK.

Cold weather is upon us, and we ought to look after our stock. Are our cattle fat and in fine condition to live on their flesh until next grass!—Has not the wet summer kept them in the ordinary or rather low condition for them to start on the perilous journey through a cold winter? Have we shelters to protect their "skin and bones" from the sleet and rain of a hard season? Have we proven over to and them in keeping their bodily machinery in healthful action until spring? These are questions which every farmer should ask himself, and such as should induce him to look ahead a little "with bowels of compassion" for his lean kine. He ought to reflect that a little care, at a proper time, will save him from much unpleasant feeling at seeing the sufferings of those whom he should protect, as well as perhaps his pocket from a heavier draft than is now necessary for him to comply with this duty. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast," and some consideration is needed for our cattle, and sheep and swine. With all the care and attention which we are giving to the importation of breeds of stock that are to be easily kept, we yet have to feed our stock. The improvements of other countries have not yet made known any sort of animal that lives on air and sunshine—we must find something solid for them to eat. They need grain or roots or grasses, and without one or the other they will not continue in thriving condition—and surely no farmer ought to wish for any thing about his premises to be aught but a thriving state.

Inattention and neglect of our stock in time of need will deprive us of many valuable considerations, while a little exertion on our part will repay us with profit and pleasurable feelings.

Young stock should especially have our watchful care—keep them in growing condition through their first and second winters, and they will amply repay us when they are older. The secret of attaining size in cattle, consists in keeping them well from their birth. Let any one who has Durham calves notice the rapid growth while they are sucklings, compared with the falling off when they are weaned, and he can easily understand the necessity for food of a proper quality for their support.—Durhams are the fastest growers of all cattle where they get an abundance, but give them the ordinary country treatment, and they will show more *bone* than any other stock on our plantation.

Our sheep and hogs need less care, but rye pastures are needed for ewes and lambs, and sows with young pigs should have clean and well littered styes with protection from cold rains, or they will soon deteriorate. The usual practice with planters is to keep more stock than they can well take care of, hence all suffer and many die, while a less number would do well on the same food which we have to supply.—*Carolina Planter.*

Correspondence of the Columbus (Ga.) Argus.

WASHINGTON, 1st January, 1841.

This is a great levee day; the time when high and low, rich and poor, Whigs and Democrats, officials and unofficials, natives and foreigners, male and female, without regard to age or other circumstances which characterize this proud, vain and ambitious world, go to pay their respects to the President. Foreign ministers, with their respective costumes, with their whiskers, mustaches and attaches, Senators members of Congress, with their wives, daughters, cousins, and nieces, officers of the army and navy, and visitors from every part of this vast Republic, are now seen ushered into Mr. Van Buren's presence, and thence to squeeze through the crowd from the reception room to the green room and into the East room. All stand and move about with hats off. The East room is crowded to excess, and but for the continual going out, those who strive to press in sidewise could never enter. But for curiosity or vain display, ladies would never be looked for here. The most closely packed theatre does not equal it. After all the writing and talking about the *fine furniture*, no one, whether Whig or Democrat, passes through these beautiful apartments without being struck with the simplicity and unostentatious manner in which they are fitted up; and when told in truth, they were furnished before Mr. Van Buren was elected, no upright person will fail to feel the gross injustice done to him by those who used this false pretext for abuse.

Mr. Van Buren is a perfect gentleman, a man of sense, and, in many respects, a philosopher. He is also prudent and temperate, politically and personally. This cannot be said (unfortunately) of those who so recently from high places, strove to thrust him out—I mean Clay and Webster. They are both a little too fond of what "*cheers the heart of man.*" Clay is a great snuff taker, and from age or other cause, is now going down hill; Webster is little short of a drunkard, and is excessively indolent. He was cast, however, in a magnificent mould, and is in his prime, save the deterioration from the cause just stated. If he possessed the habits of Sergeant or J. C. Calhoun, what a man he would be, morally and intellectually! Calhoun is certainly his superior in clearness, precision and strength, and in every thing that pertains to the policy of the country, more accurate and penetrating.

Benton is a strong Democrat; is talented and laborious. No man is more given to research into documentary proofs. Allen, of Ohio, is another, but much younger. He is tall in person, a bold, energetic speaker, and carries himself well—few can cope with him. Silas Wright is a third; he is wary, and circumspect as a gladiator; never offends, but seldom fails to present his claims in great plainness and persuasiveness. He is mild, gentle and agreeable.

Crittenden is a strong man, a Whig, powerful in argument, quick and cutting. He dissects and analyzes with a master hand. If he should advocate correct policy, he would be eminently useful. Preston you know—having visited your State during the march of Log Cabins. He would do well to go to a Foreign Court, where there was much good society, a plenty of wine and no business to transact.

Tallmadge, of New York, is a very tidy, smooth, trim, bald-headed man, a little Alderman in appearance, and makes you think all the while that his skin has been blown up by a quill. He is a Whig of prominent pretensions; but is said to be poor, and for the present, will like an office that pays well; such as Postmaster for the city of New York.

Webster will doubtless be Secretary of State; Sargeant of the Treasury; Crittenden, Attorney General; Ewing, of Ohio, Postmaster General; and, perhaps, Huffman, Secretary of the Navy.—Your Representative, Dawson, is an important man with the Whigs. He is just now very much in the condition of the boy who went through the thicket looking for a handsome stick; he saw so many good ones, he did not know which to take, and finally came out without choosing.

Dawson is doubting whether to be Governor of his State or Speaker of the House. If he should apply for advice, let his friends say to him, take the one you can certainly get.

The Whig party have already demonstrated in favor of Banks, Tariff, and Internal Improvement. It was amusing in the House, the other day, to witness the discomfiture of the Southern Whigs when on motion of Mr. Rariden, and another of Mr. Profit in favor of Internal Improvements; they were compelled to abandon the Whigs and their policy, and stand by the Democrats. Profit, therefore, understood how to estimate them for their unkind desertion. This settled them, and they resolved by the aid of their new allies the Democrats, to lay Mr. Profit on the table. On this occasion, even your mute from Texas, "the War Horse," turned to a "lofty Democrat." You need not be surprised if, in two years, all your Whigs should become full grown Democrats. It is said here, that a majority of them are anti-Bank. They all voted against Profit's motion, and *he* calls that a test.

Cancellation.—The Western Bank are to hold a Convention "*to consider*" whether it is their duty to be *honest*, and resume the payment of their debts, by refusing to remain longer in a state of suspension.

These are strange times. We wonder if the Directors of these institutions would conceive it in accordance with the rules of *common honesty* for the persons indebted to their Banks to assemble in Convention to "*consider*" whether they should pay their notes when they became due, or not, and, if convenient, adopt *resolutions* at such assemblage, implying that they did not intend to cancel them for the present!—*New York Standard.*

The Nashville Affair.—From an article in the Nashville Union, it appears that the difference which led to the attack of Mr. Foster on Col. Harris, the Editor of that paper, was not of a political character. A misunderstanding of a *personal* nature had existed between the parties for several days previous. It also seems probable that both the wounds were inflicted by R. C. Foster, jr.,—the other son of ex-Senator Foster not firing at all.

We are gratified to learn from the Union of the 18th ult. that the wounds of Col. H., though severe, are not likely to terminate fatally.—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.*

THIS LOOKS SOMETHING LIKE STATE BANKRUPTCY.

If, as the Federalists say, the issuing of Treasury Bills is an evidence of the bankruptcy of the Federal Treasury, the following Resolutions and Acts passed by the last Whig Legislature of this State *seem to squint* at the total bankruptcy of the State Treasury.

A resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow a sum not exceeding $70,000, to defray the *expenses of the State* from this time until the 1st of November, 1842. We ask why is this? That the taxes paid by the people into the Treasury, should never be sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the State, as they *used to be?* Perhaps the following acts and resolutions passed by the same legislature, will furnish the answer:

An act for the relief of the Wilmington Railroad, pledging the faith of the State for $300,000.

An act for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, granting to it the faith of the State for $300,000.

About $31,000 more appropriated to the purposes of building and furnishing that *splendid log cabin, the State House*, which has already cost the State half a million of dollars, and which our present log cabin Governor, so highly commended for its *princely magnificence*, in his inaugural address.

The sum of $4,000 to furnish and repair the Governor's House, for the reception of our *economical log cabin* Governor.

The sum of $48, to pay a servant to wait in the Governor's office. This is new. An entering wedge, and indirectly increasing the Governor's salary. We are informed that all former Governors have furnished their own servants; and with as much propriety, the State might hire all the Governor's servants. Remember we were promised economy, and reform, and this establishes a precedent, a principle, which will lead in time, to a vast expense.

A resolution to pay George E. Badger $2,500 for a fee, and $500 to Gov. Swain, for the same.

A resolution to loan Wake Forest College $10,000.

All this looks like *centralizing* the people's money at the seat of Government, and in corporations. One more reform Legislature, and we are Bankrupts.—*Fayetteville North Carolinian.*

The Spoils.—We see by a letter from Harrisburg, the capitol of Pennsylvania, to the Editors of the Pennsylvanian published in Philadelphia, that the Legislature of that State, which has just commenced its session, and which is *Whig*, out and out, "have now shown their consistency, their fidelity to professions, and the true nature of their principles, by removing all the Clerks, Doorkeepers, Sergeant-at-Arms, together with every one of their assistants;—they have not been content with this, but have gone still further, dismissing all the Watchmen, and likewise those who folded and pasted the documents and swept the halls, including those who had charge of the humblest outbuildings. The officers and attendants thus displaced, were believed to be honest and capable; many of them had not in the slightest degree meddled with politics, further than to give their votes, and some of them, such as the watchmen and document folders were old men, who had been in the employ of the Legislature for years, under the dominancy of both parties. Even these were obliged to walk out, to give place to some among the *hundreds* who came to seek office. I have been here for some years, and have witnessed the opening scenes of several Legislatures, but never before saw one-tenth so many applicants for the various little situations in the gift of the houses, as this season presented. There could not have been less than two hundred persons of this description on the ground, and I learn from those who know, that a much larger number applied by letter."

A clear sweep that. Worse than North Carolina. How them Whigs hate office!—*Ib.*

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Federalists have been unceasing in their efforts for the last two years to make the people believe, that the present Administration has involved the country in a public debt of about thirty millions of dollars. The assertion has been over and over again made, and as often shewn to be false—but the more glaring the falsehood, the greater has been the impudence with which it was asserted.—Now what are the facts? The Democracy have always been ready to assert, that there have been, and perhaps now are, Treasury notes outstanding to the amount of about one-seventh of the above sum, but which the current revenue will be sufficient to redeem, if not diverted from its appropriate objects. This is the only debt, (if debt it can be called) which the Government owes; and for it, the Banks, and not the Administration, are to be blamed. If the Banks had faithfully performed their obligations, the necessity for an issue of Treasury notes, would never have existed.

But suppose there is a public debt, what is the conduct of the Federalists in relation to it? Are they endeavoring to pay it off? No. Their whole effort, on the contrary, is to *increase* it, and to make it *permanent*. They *act* upon, if they do not avow, the monstrous doctrine, that *a public debt is a public blessing*; and they are trying to perpetuate it, by abstracting from the means of the Government to pay it. For proof of this, we refer to the proceedings of several Federal Legislatures on the subject of the public lands; particularly to those of the Legislature of North Carolina. That body, at its late sitting, passed resolutions recommending a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, according to Mr. Clay's plan—a measure, which, if passed, would withdraw from the ordinary means of the Government, a sum equal to *three and a half millions of dollars* per annum. In the present condition of the Treasury, which it requires the utmost economy to meet the demands upon it, this sum could not be spared; and there would, therefore, be an annual deficiency to that amount.

From these proceedings of the Federalists, we think one of two things is certain: They are either in favor of a permanent public debt, or are for an increase of the Tariff. We believe they want both; a public debt first and then a Tariff—the one to create an apparent necessity for the other. In fact, both are necessary to the success of their other darling project, the creation of a fifty or seventy million Bank; and we believe that it has been with an eye to this, that the Distribution Scheme has been moved. We may be told, that the new Administration intends to reduce the expenditures of the Government in the same proportion. I believe not a word of it. For, notwithstanding their abuse of Mr. Van Buren's extravagance, the organs of that Administration are already complaining of Mr. Woodbury for estimating the expenses of its first year too low. No, there will be no reduction; and all the Federal promises of "retrenchment and reform" will be as easily broken as they were made.—*Lincolnton Rep.*

MR. CALHOUN'S LAND BILL.

This Bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, who have reported thereon. In order to give our readers an insight into the measure, we have extracted, and thrown together, below, from the Globe, a part of the report, which will no doubt be interesting to all, as all are interested in the disposition which is to be made of the public lands:

This bill provides that the public lands lying within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, excepting sites for forts, navy and dock yards, arsenals, magazines, and other public buildings, shall be ceded to the States within which they respectively lie, after the 30th June, 1842, on the following conditions:

1. That the States shall pass acts, to be irrevocable, pledging their faith to pay to the United States one-half of the gross proceeds of the lands on or before the 1st day of February, in each year.

2. That the minimum price per acre, now fixed by law, shall not be reduced, except according to the scale of reduction fixed in the bill.

3. That the land laws now in force, and as modified by this bill, shall remain unchanged, without the consent of Congress.

4. That the cession shall be in full of the five per cent. fund, or any portion of it; and that the States shall be exclusively liable for cost of surveys, sales, extinction of Indian titles, and management generally.

5. That on failure to comply with any of these conditions, the cession of the State so failing shall be abrogated; and all grants or titles on the part of the State, for land hereafter sold, to be null and void.

Those who have not reflected on the subject are liable to form very erroneous estimates of the true value of the public lands. It is very natural to conclude that, as none are sold for less than one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, the one hundred and sixty millions of acres unsold in the new States are worth two hundred millions of dollars; but such a conclusion would be utterly fallacious. If the whole could be sold at once, at that price, for cash in hand, or on perfectly safe security, with interest, and without expense, the conclusion would be correct; but such is far from being the case. They can only be sold at that price, through a long period of years, in small portions at a time, and at a heavy expense; all of which must be taken into the estimate to form a correct opinion of their real value, or to express the idea differently, their actual present value.

Taking, then, $2,500,000 as the annual gross income, it is clear that the real value of the lands in question cannot exceed a sum which, at the legal interest of six per cent. would give an annual income of two millions five hundred thousand dollars; or to express it differently, cannot exceed the present value of a permanent annuity of that amount; that a fraction over forty-one millions of dollars.

Taking all circumstances in consideration, the committee feel assured that the result to which they have been brought is too high, rather than too low, but they do not deem it material whether it be, in truth, a few millions more or less. Their object is not perfect precision, but to give a correct general impression of the value of the lands embraced in the bill, in order to correct the utterly fallacious conception which even many of the well informed entertain on the subject. So long as the value of the land embraced in the bill is estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars, instead of the few millions which they are really worth so long will it be impossible to obtain for the measure which it proposes that impartial and deliberate consideration necessary to a correct decision; and hence the necessity of removing such erroneous impressions, preliminary to the discussion of the general merits of the bill, to which the committee will now proceed.

One of the first and most obvious consequences which would follow the adoption of the measure, would be a great reduction of the patronage of the Government. There are spread over the new States fifty-nine land offices, connected with which there are one hundred registers and receivers eight surveyors general, with a host of deputies, clerks, draftsmen, chain carriers, and axemen, at an aggragate annual expense of $334,000, on an average of the last two years.

But as considerable as are their number and expense, they give a very inadequate conception of the real extent of the patronage of the Government. Few places under it afford such ready and certain means of acquiring fortunes, and of extending favors and accomodations to an influential portion of the community, as those attached to the land system. The thorough knowledge which those who hold them have of all that relates to the public lands, makes their good will of great importance to the numerous body of individuals annually emigrating to the West, or engaged in investing or speculating in the public lands. The extent of the influence which the Government might exercise, whenever it thinks proper, through so many of its dependants, with such ample means of acting upon public opinion, can be more readily conceived than estimated; the whole of which, with at least one-half of the patronage dependent on the General Land Office at the seat of Government, would be cut off at a single blow, should the bill become a law.

The sessions of Congress are already so long, that it may be regarded as a great public grievance. It deprives the country of the services of many who are the best qualified to promote its prosperity, but who are either driven from the public councils, or deterred from entering them, by heavy pecuniary loss and the sacrifice of domestic happiness, incident to such long separations from their business and families. The evil is still on the increase, with a corresponding loss and sacrifice; and, if not corrected, will continue to increase with our population and wealth, until it terminates in perpetual sessions. This bill would do much to put a stop to the evil. It would probably diminish the business of Congress a third or a fourth, and shorten the sessions in the same proportion, and, if followed up by other measures originating in the same spirit, the evil may be kept within reasonable bounds, notwithstanding our great and rapid growth.

That there is, in fact, a growing tendency to conflict, and that its force has increased with the growth of the new States, will not be denied by any conversant with the proceedings of Congress for the last ten or twelve years, and who have witnessed the increase, both in numbers and excitement, of questions growing out of the public lands. The cause in which it originates will continue to act with increased strength, just in proportion as the new States become more capable of asserting with effect their views of the policy which ought to prevail in reference to the lands, till they shall have attained an ascendency in the councils of the Union, when they will demand, as a right, much more than what they would now readily accept as a satisfactory adjustment. That period is not remote.—Under the census of the present year, they will probably have two-fifths of the House of Representatives. In two or three years, three or four additional States will be admitted into the Union, which will give the new States 26 out of the 60 members of the Senate; and they will then have about one-third of the electoral college. In ten years more, under the census of 1850, they will not improbably have an ascendency in the Union. It is not difficult to foresee that, if nothing should be done, the whole of the intervening period would be one of agitation and conflict in reference to the public lands, rendered more violent by the mischievous and dangerous influence it would exercise over the Presidential question; and that the longer the adjustment of the subject is delayed, the more the passions will be excited, and the more difficult it will be to reconcile opposing demands.

But it may be asserted that the relation of debtor and creditor between the States and this Government is dangerous, and ought to be avoided. The committee do not think that this bill establishes such relation; but, admitting the objection in its full force, may it not be asked, in turn, if the present relation of landlord, which the Government bears to the new States, is not one equally objectionable and dangerous, and more difficult to reconcile with the principles of our Government?

The committee would conclude their report on this important measure by a few brief remarks on the only material amendment which they have proposed to the bill—that of adding a section authorizing the States, at their discretion, and within certain limits, to pass pre emption acts. It provides that the States may, at the several stages of graduation, as provided for in the bill, give a preference to actual settlers on the land at the time of graduating, at a graduating price, if they should enter and pay for the same within three months.

The committee, having presented the result of their deliberations on the general merits of the measure proposed, have, in conclusion, to state that their report has been drawn up on the supposition that expenditures in the new States, by this Government, for Internal Improvements, would cease, should the bill pass; and have, accordingly, included them, in the estimates of expenditures, as constituting a corresponding saving to the General Government.

From the Globe.

THE NEW OFFICE HOLDERS.

Before the election, the hired agents of Federalism renounced public office as an aim entirely beneath them. They looked upon office seekers with a still greater abhorrence than office holders. But now it seems that the announcement of the Express, that "*the best business of men was the business of electioneering*," was nothing but a political advertisement, assuring the busy bodies of the canvass that public employments would be distributed among them—the most important to be bestowed on the most active and unscrupulous.

The Governor of New York, who has just got a willing Senate at his heels, has begun the work of *distribution* upon this principle, and it seems to strike those who consider themselves the better sort of his party with amazement.

We gave, on Thursday, from the New York opposition press, the comments called forth by Gov. Seward's partizan nominations. According to the New York Herald's account, this is but a foretaste of what is expected of General Harrison; and certainly if as a public functionary, he believes that he owes his being to the vilest of the Dalgetta tribe, he is bound by a grateful sense of obligation, to reward them with places which they put at his disposal. At all events, they have settled on their merits and demands. The New York Herald says:

"The politicians, and office-beggars are in motion from one end of the country to the other. They are already licking their lips, and feasting their imagination upon the "spoils of victory." In this city all the editors and attaches of the Wall Street corrupt press, are in active motion—quarrelling about the offices—attacking, abusing, libelling each other in all sorts of ways, merely for the distributions of a few offices in the hands of the Governor. Charles King attacks M. M. Noah—J. W. Webb attacks King—William B. Townsend, Bunby Brooks, David Hale, William L. Stone, John O'Sargeant, are all candidates, and all quarrelling with each other publicly and privately.

If such scenes are exhibited on the distribution of a few dirty loaves and fishes here, how much more will they quarrel when the new President shall have reached Washington, and begins the work of reform?"

Again says the Herald:

"No sooner was the election closed than these *cliques* that had opposed him up to the last moment, began to select the new cabinet, appoint themselves to all the lucrative offices, and to establish the rules of removal and appointment. This discussion was kept up in the Courier and Enquirer, and papers of that ilk, without any regard to the feelings of the new President. But this was not enough. As soon as Congress met, leading statesmen, rival candidates to the Presidency, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and others, could not restrain their ardor, but began to make speeches and to develope the measures of the new Administration, before its head had taken the reins, or had been consulted in the least. Certain measures and certain principles were shadowed forth, affecting equally removals and appointments to office, as well as the great interests of the country, without ever saying to General Harrison, "by your leave, sir." It was triumphantly announced in the Senate by the Hon. Henry Clay, that if a single man was left in office by General Harrison, he (Mr. Clay) had mistaken his man, (General Harrison.")

We have then the following specifications:

"*Editorial applicants for office.*"—This list for New York would embrace all the newspapers of Wall street. The following is a sample:

James (Bunby) Brooks, of the Express,		Surveyor,	
Charles King,	"	American, Postmaster,	
James W. Webb,	"	Cour. & Enq.	"
Wm B. Townsend,	"	Express,	$50 000 for blanks and twine.
William L. Stone,	"	Commercial, Any office,	
John O'Sargeant,	"	Courier, Sec. of Legation,	
M. M. Noah, ex-editor,	"	Star, Consul at Havre,	
N. T. Eldridge,	"	Times and Star, Custom-House.	

These are only a few of the voracious applicants who are too lazy, indolent, and incompetent, to get a living by their regular business, and therefore want to be quartered upon the public Treasury. The case of Watson Webb is peculiarly impudent."

The Richmond Compiler of Monday last announces the death of Hiram Haines, Esq., of Petersburg, Va., editor of the Virginia Star.

WESTERN CAROLI

SALISBURY,

Friday, Februar

Is it wise policy to raise distribute again?—We i members in Congress, the way of preparing for a T introduced a Bill to *divide* "fourth instalment," say *dollars.* This, too, is propo when there is not a surplus dol when the Federalists, Mr. Stanly are even charging that there is a def Course then, before it is *divided, it must* and that by *new taxes.* This proposition o Stanly is nothing less, in fact, than one *for ta tion* to the amount designated. The question now comes before the people of North Carolina and the Country? Are they willing to see the Tariff taxes increased nine or ten millions of dollars for the purpose of raising money to be afterwards divided out among the States? If so, they ought to go heartily for this new plan of creating a surplus. If such a plan had emanated from the Northern Tariffites, it would have been no matter of surprise, but when before in this Government, have we seen a Southern member of Congress, thus openly playing into the hands of those whose interest is so opposed to that of his own State.

This same Mr. Stanly voted against repealing the act of 1837, which in five years unjustly swept away almost every dollar of the Naval Pension Fund; amounting to upwards of a million of dollars. We shall not be a little surprised to find him next session of Congress voting with his Northern Federal associates for an increase of the Tariff.

Public Debt of the State of Pennsylvania.—We see from the Governor's Message, that the Public debt of Pennsylvania is nearly 37 millions of dollars ($36,790,775 69.) This, however, is not by any means as large, according to the resources of Pennsylvania, as is the debt of Maryland compared with her's. Pennsylvania has already imposed heavy taxes on the people, and Maryland is about to do the same. Well, this is the only alternative which they can adopt; they rushed headlong into these enormous debts, and they must now tax themselves to get out.

If North Carolina had followed such advice as this in to

is enormous.—Three hundred and twenty six thousand dollars! Here is room for reform;—such extravagance is really too bad;—the system ought to be changed. Will the economists and reformers attend to it? We shall *see.*

THE UNITED STATES BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This once powerful and mighty Institution that towered aloft in its "almost sacred" majesty, and overshadowed the land—this great "*regulator*" of the currency and exchanges of America, is now tottering on its rotten foundation, and threatens to stagger headlong into ruins;—in a word, it is now confidently believed in New York and Philadelphia that it is *perfectly insolvent.* Its stock which once sold for $150 the share, is now selling, and a dull sale at that, at 47. The utmost consternation seems to prevail in regard to the Bank, every body wishing to sell, and nobody wanting to buy. Besides its notes in circulation, and other immense debts, the concern owes on loans in Europe *thirteen millions of dollars.* A considerable portion of the loans fall due in 1841, and it seems to be the opinion of the knowing ones that unless the Bank can get further time in Europe, it must give up the ghost, and come down with a crash, without further struggle. For the present, however, the New York and Philadelphia Banks have agreed to raise a contribution to keep it on its legs and help it along for a while, at least.

By what means has this Bank brought itself into such a predicament? Every man who has watched its conduct for some years, knows it was by unlawfully speculating in cotton and politics;—two things that Banks have no more legitimate right to meddle with, than any individual in the community has the privilege of banking. It would be impossible to estimate how much this concern sunk in cotton, and how much in politics, but immense amounts in both without doubt. And now that the country is almost relieved from the curse of this insolent monopoly, the question will come before the people whether they are ready to establish another of these "monsters" to bring ruin and desolation on us again by wild speculation and lawless plundering! The farmers of the country who now feel the grinding pressure occasioned by the abuse of the Banking system heretofore, should reflect well, and soberly before they go to crown "King Biddle" or any other money King again.

Raising the Wind.—Since writing the above ar

ticle, we find it stated in late papers that the United States Bank has succeeded in effecting a loan of five millions of dollars in England. This is just in the nick of time to save her from the crash which looked inevitable before; and was rapidly approaching. In consequence of this news her stock was looking up a little, having risen from 47 to 53¼. This loan is expected no doubt, to sustain the rotten concern until the Treasury is repealed, and a surplus raised by new [illegible] which will go under the Federal Administration [illegible].

[illegible]t of Maryland with a popu[illegible] $15,896,000. This would [illegible] thirty-three dollars on eve[illegible]tate to pay it off. It is no[illegible] their cards in this manner, [illegible]avor of an "assumption of [illegible]

[illegible]apers accounts of great de[illegible]e consequence of tremendous [illegible]e Northern and Eastern [illegible]ge bridges have been swept [illegible]stances, the flood came so unex[illegible]e water rose so rapidly, as to sur[illegible]n their houses and force them to re[illegible]he upper stories for safety and preserva[illegible]om the water.

☞ We find in the last number of the Danville (Va.) Reporter a series of questions propounded to ourselves. The editors interrogate us with an air of manifest self-satisfaction as anticipating a clear non-plus on our part; we assure them, however, of our perfect readiness to gratify their curiosity in the premises:—we have pleasure in answering all civil inquiries after our health or opinions, and, unless they are impertinent, never consider them "intrusive."

The three first queries we take leave to consolidate into one for brevity sake;—all being to the same point and all requiring but one answer: their substance is embraced in the question of "what our opinion may be of Gov. McDonald's veto on the Quarantine Bill passed by the Georgia Legislature?" A brief reply will suffice. We have not yet heard Gov. McDonald's reasons for refusing to sanction the Bill, and, of course, reasonable men would hardly expect us to have formed an opinion in relation to them. The outrage complained of, concerned Georgia most, and it belongs to the people of that State to decide on the propriety of their Governor's conduct. So far as we know, their presses are yet silent on the subject in expectation of hearing the reasons for the Governor's veto, and it is nothing more than becoming, that those out of the State should follow their example. We have neither the right nor the disposition to condemn his Excellency *a priori* in a sweeping denunciation. Our information concerning all the collateral circumstances of the case is not so full as to justify us in unhesitatingly pronouncing that the veto was wrong, though we were surprized at its exercise. We ought to presume that Gov. McDonald has good and sufficient reasons for his conduct, which will, of course, be made public in due time; at any rate, it is but fair to withhold judgment until he is heard, or has time to be heard. We wait with no little interest to be in what considerations governed his Excellencys conduct.

The Reporter asks further,—"What we would have [illegible]ach [illegible]ery [illegible]ld, [illegible]di[illegible]sen [illegible]tion [illegible]ion[illegible] [illegible]not [illegible]tion [illegible] one, [illegible] the [illegible]e of [illegible]vere, [illegible]be a [illegible] they [illegible] with [illegible]s us, [illegible] that *airrery.*

Southern Whigs were allied with Northern [illegible]itionists in *political action* last summer, and we insisted that this co-operation for the benefit of Whiggery, was tending to the *indirect* advantage of Abolitionism; an advantage not willingly afforded by Southern men nor intentionally, but none the less surely for all that.—That Northern Whigs are Abolitionists, we need make no farther proof than a reference to their votes in Congress on Abolition petitions, and the action of the Whig Legislatures of New York, Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and that of New Hampshire a Democratic State in condemnation of Abolition agitation by way of contrast to the others.

As we have now civilly considered the somewhat inquisitorial interrogatories of the Reporter, we hope our friends the editors are answered. In conclusion, we take the liberty of commending to their attention a late letter from Gov. Pennington of New Jersey, the "broad seal" gentlemen, and special Whig maintainer of State Rights, in reply to a communication "in behalf of the Convention held in London, on the Abolition of slave trade." A similar communication addressed to the Democratic Governors of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, received from them severally such indignant rebuke as its insolence deserved, but this, "broad seal" falsifier of a State's vote—this Whig States-rights champion Gov. Pennington, "acknowledges with pleasure" the receipt of the communication, and professes his perfect readiness to "join hand in hand with the humane on the other side of the water, in washing out the stain upon our national character," that is—he fully approves this audacious *foreign* interference with the domestic institutions of the South, and will lend his aid in its furtherance. Here is something for the consideration of the Reporter.

Green W. Caldwell, Esq., has been nominated by several meetings, as the Democratic candidate for Congress, in our neighboring District, to succeed the Hon. *Henry W. Conner*, who it is known has declined a re election.

We notice a rumor in several of our papers that Mr. Stanly, one of the Representatives in Congress from this State, is to be appointed Secretary of the Navy under the Harrison Administration. The idea is ridiculous. *N. C.* (nuff sed.)

Maine.—No election having been made by the people, Kent (Whig) has been elected Governor of this State by the Legislature.

Pennsylvania is in market for a loan of $800,000, to pay the *interest* of her State debt.

An ox in Philadelphia, whose gross weight was 3,600 pounds, was lately sold for $1,500.

Cotton.—The latest advices from Europe bring information of a slight rise in the price of Cotton.

BANK RESUMPTION.

A general resumption of specie is now soon to take place. The Pennsylvania Banks resumed on the 15th last month. The Maryland Banks resumed on the 1st this month, or intend to do so. Those of Virginia agreed to follow suit immediately. The Banks in this State have only waited for the action of those mentioned, and of course, they too will resume immediately. The South Carolina Banks are paying, and the Georgia Banks were to resume the 1st this month.

Alex. Barrow, Whig, has been elected by the Legislature of Louisiana, Senator of the United States to succeed Mr. Nicholas the present incumbent.

The Boston *Post* tells an excellent story of a militia Captain who, on receiving a note from a lady "requesting the pleasure of his company," understood it as a compliment to those under his command, and marched the whole of them to the lady's house.

From the Lincolnton Republican.

A meeting of a portion of the Democratic Citizens of Lincoln county, was held at Mr. Slade's in Lincolnton, on the 19th January, 1841, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent this District in the next Congress; whereas L. Stow, Esq., was called to the Chair, and F. A. Hoke and L. H. Kistler, were appointed Secretaries—Mr. L. E. Thompson explained the subject of the meeting. It was moved and carried, that G. W. Caldwell, Esq., of Mecklenburg county, be recommended as a suitable person to represent the Democratic citizens of this District, in the next Congress of the United States. It was also moved and carried, that the Chairman appoint a Committee of three to correspond with Mr. Caldwell, to ascertain whether or not he will accept the nomination. Whereupon, Mr. John Kilian, Mr. Thomas Ward and Mr. L. E. Thompson were appointed.

It was also recommended that the counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus have an early action on this subject.

On farther motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lincoln Republican, Western Carolinian and Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

The meeting then adjourned.

LARKIN STOW, Chairman.

F. A. HOKE, L. H. KISTLER, } Secretaries.

From the Globe.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

Thursday, January 21, 1841.

Mr. Crittenden renewed the oft-repeated attack upon the Administration with, if possible, additional rancor and vituperation. Not content with bold denunciation in general terms, he undertook to specify the particular items of mismanagement and extravagance, the reckless squandering of the public moneys, which had been mostly wantonly indulged by the Administration, until an empty treasury, and an impoverished people, had been made to writhe under the infliction. Exhausted with the fruitless results and resources which his own imagination had enabled him to conjure up for the occasion, he drew largely upon the malignity, the genius, and skill of others, to bear him out in his bold crusade upon the Administration.

The stale story which Mr. Evans repeated in the House in relation to the Florida war the other day, and his very *witty* reference to certain *private letters* and correspondence there exhibited, was served up to day in the Senate, with all the little trimmings, and with all the small, trifling interspersing of anecdote, which the mild-ed swaggering of the speaker could bring to his aid to excite a laugh, and to *stave off* that great national measure intended to carry relief to the wants and sufferings of the needy *thousands* of the poor emigrants of the West, made dependent upon the liability and the munificence and favor of the Government. It will be a useless task to attempt to sketch the wandering, wild, and diffuse remarks of Mr. Crittenden, or to paint, in sufficiently glowing colors, the extreme recklessness and wantonness of his unqualified and unsparing denunciation of the President and his supporters and friends. Such would be quite a useless and a profitless attempt even under more favored circumstances.

It is not pretended in this analysis to present the language used by the speakers, but merely to trace the outline, and to give the general run of the arguments employed in the discussion.

Mr. Wright, in rising to reply to the various points which seemed to have been made by Mr. Crittenden, felt that he could scarcely be expected to be found equal to that lively course of remark, that keen and cutting sarcasm and rebuke, which had been so fully displayed by the gentleman who had just preceded him. The position he assumed was of a graver cast. He was aware that he, and the party to which he belonged, now stood in a minority in the nation; but he felt called upon, nevertheless, to make some proper defence and explanation to the broad allegations made against the Administration here. Mr. Wright referred to that part of the speech of Mr. Crittenden which seemed to appear in rather a boastful strain, of the great success of his party at the recent elections, with the withering smile of one who felt little of its intended effect, and less of the propriety of its application. He justly observed, in response to the intimation of Mr. Crittenden that the party in power had been accustomed to sneer at the late popular expression, that while it might not become the minority to sneer, it ill became the majority to *swagger*. This was a home thrust; and Mr. Crittenden must have sensibly felt it.

Mr. Wright then, with his usual clearness and force, proceeded to the greater points involved in the debate, as also to refute the groundless arguments of the enemies of the bill under consideration; and upon this branch of the debate, Mr. Wright was *at home*. His thorough knowledge of the public finances of the country, and his intimate acquaintance with every great resource of the nation when e flows the current revenue of the Government, enabled him to dissipate all the slanders and calumnies which the ingenuity and malignity of the accusers of the Administration had dragged into this discussion; and when he had finished this unanswerable reply, Mr. Webster, for the first time during the pending discussion of this great national subject, came forward to give his views. His principal aim seemed to be to prove that there was no need of any haste in the passage of the bill; but before resuming his seat, he was carried by the strong current of his feelings into the wide sea of investigation—to an indication of his opinions, and to a general admission of the unconstitutional doctrines he had before so often promulgated to the American people. He was for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and for an increase of duties on importations; and here started that wrestle of mind and intellect—that contact of opinion and principle in which several of our leading American statesmen were engaged.

Friday, January 22.

The discussion upon the pre emption bill, which seems to have been marked out as the great leading measure of the present session, loses nothing of its interest as its investigation progresses. Renewed attacks upon its valuable provisions follow each day's deliberations in the Senate, and it seems doomed to embody in its progress all the biting and malignant abuse with which a combined Opposition can load it. To day, Mr. Buchanan took upon himself to defend the broad charges of extravagance and profligacy brought against Mr. Van Buren by Mr. Crittenden and others, and to reply particularly to the four general specifications of the latter gentleman, making direct allegations of a reckless squandering of the public funds of the nation. The President himself had no power over a single dollar in the public Treasury. The Congress of the Union made all appropriations, and the first cent could not be drawn but by express authority of law. Mr. Buchanan went into a full and minute examination of all the public expenses, how they occurred, when and how applied, and the causes that produced them. He had risen merely to make the answers he had here given, and he hoped and trusted they might prove satisfactory.

Mr. Crittenden replied at length, following up the blows he had previously given, and attempting to justify the broad and baseless ground he had taken in the unqualified denunciations he had heaped upon the head of the President.

His principal aim to-day seemed to be, in repeating his former attacks, to fix a stain not only upon the friends of the present Administration, but to hold the President himself directly responsible for any misconduct or mismanagement happening among the officers or soldiers engaged in the Florida war. In this feeble and ineffectual effort to refute the able, the full, and the explicit and satisfactory arguments and reasons assigned by Mr. Buchanan, nothing new was exhibited, or was even attempted to be shown by the Senator from Kentucky; and when Crittenden had concluded, Mr. Buchanan again took the floor, and hurled back with great power and force, the indignant anathemas that had been so lavishly and unsparingly showered down upon the present Administration. When he came to touch, as he did with a master hand, upon the idle tittle tattle of the hour, upon partial newspaper paragraphs of the day, which his friend had so triumphantly and exultingly read in their hearing, to raise a laugh at the Government expense, and to manifest the deep wonder it had excited in his mind, that such a source of evidence and proof should be resorted to by the opposition here, when, if the individual officers of the Government were guilty as charged, the proof of the fact could be so easily exhibited by referring to the public Departments completely within their reach—an evident effect was apparent throughout the chamber. At the conclusion of Mr. Buchanan's reply, and after the short response of Mr. Crittenden,

Mr. Calhoun rose to express his views upon the subject under debate, but before proceeding to the general remarks he intended to make, he gave way to a motion for adjournment, and thereupon the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Calhoun will conclude to morrow.

Mr. Rhett of South Carolina having the floor in the House, concluded his remarks upon the Treasury note bill. The conclusive reasoning of Mr. Rhett, showing the necessity of the Treasury notes asked, and in defending the general course of policy pursued by the Administration, its freedom from all unnecessary extravagance, and in repulsing, as it merited, the ruthless violence of those who had so unscrupulously arraigned it for its alleged profligacy and squandering of the public funds, showed him to be a ready debater, and fluent and eloquent defender of that party upon whose devoted heads so much of this bold and extravagant denunciary slander has of late been emptied.

When Mr. Rhett had concluded, Mr. Nisbet, of Georgia, obtained the floor, and will occupy the attention of the House to morrow.

Saturday, January 23.

Upon the coming up of the special order—the Pre-emption Bill—Mr. Calhoun occupied the floor for about one hour, in presenting his views, generally upon the great and vital subject under debate. The ground occupied by gentlemen in the opposition was so wide, and the field open for discussion was so broad and boundless, that a full understanding of his position and opinions was due to the Senate and the country. Mr. Calhoun here adverted to the course recommended by General Jackson in two of his annual messages, and commented at length upon the doctrines and opinions they embraced. He adverted, most beautifully and happily to the original terms of the cession of the public lands, the proceeds of the sale of which was a plighted fund for the common benefit of all, and not intended for the use of any of the separate States of the confederation, or of those that had since come into the Union.

The close research, the clear comprehension, the plain and unadorned, yet spirited and vigorous remarks of Mr. Calhoun, were but a true reflection of their author, and his high and commanding powers.

Mr. Webster replied, and, for one remarkable trait of character, a rigid abstinence from low and vulgar detraction and attack, (the principal weapons of so many of those sitting around him,) he certainly deserves all praise. Mr. Webster marched unflinchingly up to most of his long cherished opinions, and travelled all over the Federal ground, where he stood during the last war of independence, giving almost every thing a touch in his wanderings, not even forgetting his course in the celebrated encounter with Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina. He twice spoke in reply to Mr. Calhoun, and at the conclusion of his last effort, Mr. Allen took the floor, and observed that had the debate been strictly limited to the pre-emption question, he should have voted in silence for the bill, as he ever had on all questions of a kindred character; but that another question had been drawn into the discussion, and principles urged in its support too solemn in their consequences to the country, to justify absolute silence in any Senator who ever took part in the debates of that body. At this period, Mr. Clay of Alabama, (it being near four o'clock,) rose, and expressed a wish that the Senate would adjourn, in order that Mr. Allen might have the floor for Monday. The Senate adjourned accordingly, Mr. Allen having signified his assent to the motion of his friend.

In the House, less of interest has been excited for the last few days than what has been usual in that body when in the discussion of any great National subject for the reason that the very singular grounds taken by some in the Opposition, in their extravagant tirade upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, have naturally tended to withdraw the attention of visitors from its deliberations, and to dissatisfy and disgust many of their best friends. The Treasury note bill should have elicited no discussion; nor would any supporter of the Administration have ventured a single remark beyond the very full and satisfactory explanations of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Jones of Virginia) on introducing the bill, had not some response, some fitting repulse, and some just rebuke, been demanded to the bold, ungenerous, and unsparing denunciations that have been there so unscrupulously pronounced against the policy and principles of the men and the party now in power.

Among the most able and eloquent of the defences which had been made in these unscrupulous attacks, must be regarded the very clear and conclusive reply of Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, who had the floor to day. He demonstrated, most clearly and palpably the necessity of the appropriation asked,—and wondered how many gentlemen who had taken occasion to vilify the Administration, who had hung so long and so loud upon the dread note of *alarm* for the extravagance and want of economy hitherto pursued by those at the head of the Government, who had preached its profligacy and extravagance upon the stump, and thundered it in that Hall, could now propose an increase of millions to the five millions sought in the bill!

Mr. Thompson entered fully into the great sources of the public revenue, its means of supply, and its calls for disbursement; the land system, the principle of distribution, its unconstitutionality, and its prospective effect upon the vital interests of the country, should it ever meet with the sanction of Congress.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thompson's remarks, Mr. Lane of Indiana took the floor, and, in a speech of about an hour, ransacked the entire continent, and which amounted to about as much as did his one single witty allusion to *the burning down of the Post Office Department*. He said it would require another such fire to purify the Government.

Mr. Duncan then took the floor, and will address the House on the Treasury Note bill on Monday.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The discussion of the Pre emption bill was renewed to day in the Senate, by Mr. Lumpkin of Georgia, who advocated its passage as one of the most important and essential measures for the relief of an immense portion of the American people ever introduced into that body. He referred to the indigent and distressed settlers of the West, whose miseries, and whose privations the passage of such a law was so well calculated to assuage. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] had introduced resolutions, from the Legislature of that State, instructing their Senators here to support the Distribution bill.

A different result had been produced in Georgia. Similar resolutions had been brought before the Legislature of that State, but failed to pass; and he stood up here an uninstructed member of the Senate, free to express his views, and to act out his sentiments, which he trusted and believed were the real feelings and opinions of a large majority of those whom he in part represented upon that floor.

Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, here rose to make a short reply to the intimations made by his friend from North Carolina, (Mr. Mangum,) who had made some allusion to General Jackson in his remarks of yesterday. Mr. Anderson felt, as a Senator from the State, in which that venerable patriot resided, that he could not be excused in not promptly meeting and repelling the insinuation made—and he certainly very manfully and properly repelled it.

After Mr. Anderson had resumed his seat,

Mr. Wright rose and spoke upon the *Pre emption Bill* until the hour of half past three, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn, and will have the floor to-morrow for the conclusion of one of the most masterly legal arguments ever before listened to in the enlightened and learned body of which he is a member. Although Mr. Wright has not yet concluded his able speech, sufficient has already appeared in his close, logical and conclusive exposition of the subject of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, of the various and diversified expenditures connected with their cession, and of the great aggregate of those expenditures, to show most clearly and positively what Mr. Wright so emphatically declared, that when all the attendant expenditures, costs, charges, and claims should be finally met and liquidated, *not a single dollar will remain in the Treasury subject to distribution.*

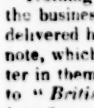
Where, then, inquired Mr. Wright, where then stands the reversionary interest—where the nett proceeds upon which this bill for a distribution had been predicated? And he went on by figures and facts, fully and positively to demonstrate that by no rule of calculation could there be any revision or remainder, or a solitary dollar to distribute to the States, after making all the legal, equitable, and proper deductions.

It is particularly remarkable, while, for so long a series of years this hackneyed subject of distribution had been pressed upon the American Congress, that it should now be proved, beyond all cavil or contradiction, that the contest itself has not been worth its pains and its agonies, when it is found, in the very midst of a renewed battle for its success, that the people of America have nothing to divide from this boasted source of public revenue. It is certainly not readily perceived how the argument of Mr. Wright, so forcible, so demonstrative, and so perfectly irresistible, can find an answer or a refutation. When profound reasoning, clear research, and *positive proof* can be successfully encountered and vanquished, in a conflict of this character, it will be *in time* to note the triumph, and to mark the particulars of the conquest. When this shall be fully effected, the victor shall not go without the proper credit for his success, or the appropriate encomium due to his penetration, his genius, or his talents.

Nothing of very particular interest occurred in the business of the House. Mr. Pope of Kentucky, delivered his views at length upon the Treasury note, which had nothing of a very striking character in them beyond what was found in his reference to "*British influence, Bank influence, foreign interference*," etc. which, he said, had been so constantly rung in their ears from the Administration side of the House. For his part, he passed by all such idle slang. When it was uttered, never controvert it—never regard it as worthy a single thought, or meriting the contempt of a direct disavowal.

When Mr. Pope had concluded, Mr. Wise took the floor, and here followed an item of general interest to the country—an item too valuable and important for omission—of silks and wines, and to all and every increase of the tariff for any cause or purpose whatever; and this was repeated in that bold, decisive, and emphatic language, and with all that spirit and ardor for which Mr. Wise is so celebrated when warmly enlisted in public debate.

Mr. Wise has the floor for to-morrow.



DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

MARRIED,

In this Town, on the 4th instant, by the Rev John D. Scheck, Mr. JAMES COBURN to Miss NANCY RAMER, all of this County.

In Davie County, on the 28th ult., by John McRorie, Esq., Mr. ARTHUR RENSHAW to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Henry F. Willson, Esq.

In this County, on the 1st of December last, by David R. Linn, Esq., Mr. PETER EARNHART to Miss SUSAN EARNHART.

In this County, on the 15th of December last, by D. R. Linn, Esq., Mr. ALSEY HOPKINS, of Montgomery County, to Miss POLLY CORL, of this County.

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Largest Subscription in the World!!

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, to any journal published. It is a PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interest of THE PUBLIC.

This approved Family Paper is strictly ☞ *NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION*, ☜ and the uncompromising opponent of all QUACKERY.

It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and not an article will appear in its pages, which should not find place at every fireside.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its list embraces over **34,000?** *subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean*, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would

Fill a 12mo, Volume.

The cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole *year*. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.,

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Health, Commerce,
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Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
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New Publications,	Humorous Poetical Articles,
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	The Musical World,
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The *COURIER* may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns. It will always *FAITHFULLY FULFILL ITS AGREEMENTS.*

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of unequalled interest and value, will follow in constant succession.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

OUR TERMS.

☞ The price of the COURIER is only $2, in advance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably politely remit, for we wish them in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our agents.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis

Three copies for five dollars.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

NEGROES

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of William Cox, will expose to public sale, on Friday, the 26th day of February, at his plantation, in Davidson County, on the Yadkin river, near the Ball mountain,

EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES,

consisting of a woman and her seven children.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

AARON MILLER, Adm'r.

Davidson County, N. C., Feb. 5, 1841. 3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Isaac A. Hall, dec'd., are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment as longer indulgence cannot be given. All those having claims against said Estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MARY HALL, Executrix.

Rowan Co., N. C., Feb. 5 1841. 3t

N. B. Mr. Kinchen Elliott is authorised to settle the business of the Estate, who will attend to the settlement of the same in Salisbury, on Saturdays.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to **2nd Door** of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. F

Banks For Sale Here.

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

CHANGE.

Change! Change! The mournful story
Of all that's gone before!
The wrecks of perished glory
Bestrewing every shore.
The scattered tower and palace,
That frown'd o'er every glen,
In broken language tell us
Of the fleeting power of men.

Change! Change! The scythe is sweeping
O'er many a cottage hearth;
The sickled hand is reaping
O'er some scenes of household mirth.
The sheaf is bound where daughters
Round their mothers used to spin;
And where little feet did patter
Full often out and in.

Change! Change! for all things human!
Kingdoms, states of amplest wing
Have their flight in common
With the meanest mortal thing:
With beauty, love and passion,
With all of earthly trust;
With life's smallest wavelet rushing,
Curling, breaking into dust!

Where arose in marble grandeur
The wall'd cities of the past,
The sullen winds now wander
O'er a ruin huddled waste.
Rent is the palace splendid;
The owl, in silence, wings
O'er floors, where, eye attended,
Paced the sandalled feet of kings.

Still change! Go thou and view
All desolately sunk,
The circle of the Druid,
The cloister of the monk;
The abbey, holed and squalid,
With its grass-paved staggering wall,
Ask by whom these were unhallowed—
'Twas change that did it all.

But Mind, the ever-living,
From Time's each succeeding birth,
Will receive some more of heaven,
Will retain some less of earth.
More of truth, and less of error;
Less of hate and more of love:
Till the world below shall mirror
All the purity above.

VARIETY.

Manufactures in Tennessee.—The statistics of the Middle district, Tennessee, are published in the Nashville Union. In the account of manual industry, we notice that there are 23 furnaces for casting iron, producing 14,000 tons; 28 bloomeries, forges and rolling mills, producing 7,806 tons; 1,185,816 tons of fuel consumed, 2,273 men employed, and $1,219,800 capital invested. Of cotton manufactures, there are 423, employing 10,266 spindles; 1,259 persons employed, and $282,000 capital invested. Of woollen manufactures there are 18; value of manufactured goods, $12,750; number of persons employed 36; capital invested, $459,415. All other manufactures not enumerated, value $154 588, capital invested, $70 490. Total capital invested in manufactures, $2,110,071.

All this is exclusive of the manufacture of hats and caps, coarse linens, tobacco, leather and leather ware, soap and candles, powder, earthen-ware, paper and books, carriage, wheeled vehicles, flour, furniture, machinery, hard ware and cutlery, bricks, &c., &c., each of which several articles is fabricated to a considerable amount.—*Newark Adv.*

Time—Ninety years hence not a single man or woman now twenty years of age will be alive.—Ninety years! alas! how many lively actors at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years shall have rolled away!—And could we be sure of ninety years, what are they? "A tale that is told;" a dream; an empty sound that passeth on the wings of the wind away, and is forgotten. Years shorten as a man advances in age. Like the degrees in longitude, man's life declines as he travels towards the frozen pole, until it dwindles to a point, and vanishes forever. Is it possible that life is of so short duration?—Will ninety years erase all the golden names over the doors in towns and country, and substitute others in their stead? Will all the new blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion, the love, hope, and joy, pass away in ninety years and be forgotton?—"Ninety years!" says Death, "do you think I shall wait ninety years? Behold, to day, and to-morrow, and every day is mine. When ninety years are past, this generation will have mingled with the dust and remembered not."

Getting Rich by trading.—A newly married couple in the old Bay State, before the Revolution, commenced the world with no other patrimony than a barrel of rum. On this they determined to commence business for a living. Accordingly they opened what they called a shop or store, and advertised rum for sale at retail. But as wary and cautious merchants they solemnly resolve to forswear the credit system, and to sell not a dram but for ready money. A dram was soon sold, and James had a great for it. This was a good capital to begin upon. The next day James became thirsty and arranged with his wife Betty to pay her the grout, for which she deals him out a dram. But why should not trade be reciprocated? Why should not Betty have rights as well as James? And so the next day she purchased a dram of her dear husband, and paid him a grout for the same. Thus a shrewd plan of mutual exchange's having been devised, the cash kept a constant circulation between James and Betty, till the barrel was empty and both became confirmed drunkards.

Much of the *benefits in trade* in this country are well illustrated by the anecdote of James and Betty. It is a mere passing of the great around. A business that aids in the consumption and extravagance of the people, but neither adds to nor encourages the production of any of the means of subsistence.

In a city, well known to every body, if they can find out the name, a poetical genius was hauled up before a poetical magistrate for kissing a girl and hucking up a dust, and the following interesting dialogue ensued.

Magistrate.—Is your name John Jay?

Prisoner.—Yes, your honor, so the people say.

Mag.—Was it you that kissed the girl and raised the alarm?

Pris.—Yes, your honor; but I thought it was no harm.

Mag.—You rascal! did you come here to make rhymes?

Pris.—No, your honor, but it happens sometimes.

Mag.—Be off you scamp; get out of my sight?

Pris.—Thank'ee, your honor, then I'll bid you good night.—*N. Y. Union.*

The first step towards wisdom, is to be sensible of our ignorance; if we would not be esteemed foolish in the judgment of others, let us cast off the folly of being wise in our own conceit.

Matrimony is like masonry, no one knows the secret until he is initiated.—it is like an eel trap, easy enough to get into, but plaguy hard to get out. It is in its first stage like a wind that fans a flame of love, but unfortunately too much fanning blows it all out. In short, it is contradictory, sweet or bitter, just as it is taken.

Begging—A little girl who had been in the habit of begging for cold victuals, called as she had been accustomed, at a certain house in a village, and on being given the usual portion, entered her protest against it, and said there was not enough. "Why," said the lady, "is this not as much as we have been in the habit of *giving* you?" The girl very innocently replied, "oh yes; but we are *taking boarders* now."

Accommodated in full.—Two sailors were sitting on the gunwale of their ship, drinking grog. "This is meat and drink," said Jack and fell overboard as he was speaking. "And now you've got washing and lodging," coolly replied Tom.

"Much yet remains unsung," as the tom cat remarked to the brick-bat when it abruptly cut short his serinade.

"I've buried my best friend," as the undertaker said when he interred the quack doctor.

In an old Boston paper, speaking of a celebration, we find the following:—"After the cloth was removed many excellent toasts and men were drunk."

The Philosopher's Stone.—A man need care for no more knowledge than to know himself; no more pleasure than to content himself; no more riches than to enjoy himself.—*Bishop Hall.*

All the Eloquence.—The Boston Courier contains a portion of an address recently delivered by one of its party friends, who closed his speech in the following manner:

"Fellow citizens, the Sub Treasury must fall—it is a structure reared upon sand—but, were it built upon adamant, it could not endure, for the voice of the *vox populi* is against it."

Singular Remedy.—We find in a French Journal the account of the cure of a case of Hydrophobia by a large quantity of vinegar administered to the patient by mistake. Count Leosina, a physician of Padua, hearing of the case, exhibited the same remedy in a very violent case, and succeeded in effecting a perfect cure.

A rich bequest:—A lady, of Salem, Mass., has bequeathed *twenty five thousand dollars* to an Asylum for the support of the insane.

The eighth wonder of the world is a woman who is ready for a journey or party, or the like, as soon as the gentleman is.

A wise girl would win a lover by practising those virtues which secure admiration when personal charms have faded.

The following is the best definition of a loafer we have yet seen.

A person who begs all the tobacco he uses—knows more people than are acquainted with him, when he meets them in a coffee house—often looking at his borrowed watch to see the time—and takes the paper about six months, and then tramps.

Ducts. Killian & Powe,

HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. ☞ Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building.

Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841. TF.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to **2nd Door** of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

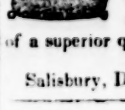
Salisbury, August 21, 1840. F

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

Notice.



THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, Dec., 11, 1840. F

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the **Cabinet-Making Business,** IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. F

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber. ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

TO HIRE, *in the country.*—A smart, active negro WOMAN, accustomed to house work. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and afforded to subscribers at $2 00 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or $2 50 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the *Alexanders*, the *Polks*, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could find at all times an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The JEFFERSONIAN will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *improperly*, to enrich the FEW:—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to embarrass or derange the commerce and business of the whole country, exciting a spirit of extravagance, which is incompatible with pecuniary rule, and too often the moral integrity of its victims. This system must be thrown off, or we are ruined before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN. It will war against exclusive privileges, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, its efforts, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers the *two hundred millions of dollars* borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, in every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partizan presses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of *Morals, Literature, Agriculture*, and the *Mechanic Arts*, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, *postage paid*, to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure *six* subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions. JOS. W. HAMPTON.

November 6, 1840.

LOOK OUT FOR CASH.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or book account, are hereby requested to come forward and *plank* up the "*wherewithal*," on or before the 15th of February, as I am determined, after that day, to ask neither "friend nor foe" for the *needful*. Those failing to pay by that time will have to settle with R. W. Long, Sheriff.

JEREMIAH M. BROWN.

Salisbury, N. C., January 15, 1841. 5

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, FEBRUARR 5, 1841.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	40 a	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	30 a 35	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 20
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4½ a
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	1 a
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf)	19 a 20
Corn,	25 a	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	$3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	$4 25 a $4 50	Steel, (blistr	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	60 a	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	100	Whiskey,	30 a

AT FAYETTEVILLE, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

Brandy, (peach)	45 a 50	Feathers,	37½ a 40
Do (apple)	40 a 45	Lard,	9 a 10
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	30 a 35
Beeswax,	25	Nails,	6¼ a 7
Butter,	15 a 20	Salt, (bushel)	75
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Do (sk.)	$2 50 a $2 87½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Sugar, (brown)	9½ a 12
Cotton,	6½ a 7¼	Do (lump)	16
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	40 a 50	Tobacco, (leaf)	4½ a 5
Candles,	17	Wheat,	85
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Whiskey,	30
Flour,	$4 50 a $5 50	Wool,	15 a 20

AT CHERAW, S. C., JANUARY 19, 1841.

Beef, (scarce)	3 a 5	Flour,	$5 00 a $6
Bacon,	8 a 10	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	15 a 20	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12½
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 50
Bagging,	25 a 28	Oats,	33 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5½
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	40 a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., JANUARY 20, 1841

Beef,	5 a	Cotton,	8½ a 10
Bacon,	9 a 10	Corn,	
Butter,	18 a 25	Flour,	
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	
Bagging,	24 a 28	Lard,	
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	Molasses,	
Coffee,	14 a 16	Oats,	

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscribers, at Mocksville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BEARDE.

February 21, 1840. F

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number containing eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

These works will be published by us, during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness as compilations are so universally acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say, that they will be invaluable, to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication given forth so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government, enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small expense to charge them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. It is under such circumstances, we could not possibly afford for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The *Congressional Globe* is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed.—The yeas and nays on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The *Appendix* contains the speeches of the members at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the member.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared, after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Congressional Globe $1
For one copy of the Appendix $1
Six copies [illegible] of the above works will be sent for $5, [illegible] $10, and a proportionate number for a larger sum.

Payment to be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, in bills of any incorporated bank in the [illegible] current in the section of country where they are received.

All letters, the subscriptions should be [illegible] 15th of December next, at farthest.

[illegible] the papers with which we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a few insertions.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Nov. 26, 1840.

Book Bindery.

WILLIAM HUNTER, *Book-Binder.*

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. F

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

SPINNING STONE,

as usual, at his factory, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the Statesville road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

For Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOUSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 26th, 1839. tf.

☞ Orders for any of the above wrought articles directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

DR. SPALDING'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by [illegible] to every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruption in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be *free* or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

"NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC."

PROPOSALS

For a Newspaper in the City of Raleigh, to be called

THE SOUTHERN TIMES;

To be Edited by Henry I. Toole.

Proposals of this sort usually abound in promises; few will be made in this case, but they will all be redeemed.

The design of the proposed paper differs somewhat from that of any now published in this City: combining more Literary Miscellany with Politics, than is customary with the party Press. Its main character however, will be political and its doctrines of the *Jeffersonian* school.

The first number will be issued about the 4th of March next, if a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to justify the undertaking. As it cannot be regarded as perfectly certain that such will be the case, no subscriber is expected to pay until he receives the paper.

The size will be about the same with the "Raleigh Register," and it will be published twice a week during the sessions of the General Assembly, and weekly at all other times. The price will be Four Dollars per annum.

Every person to whom this proposal is sent, will please, as soon as all have subscribed who may be supposed to be desirous to patronize the undertaking, transmit their names to the Editor, at Washington, North Carolina.

CABINET OF MINERALS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable

CABINET OF MINERALS

belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself with much care, and principally consists of *Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores*, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have further information on application by letter to the undersigned.

The collection will be sold as soon as a reasonable price may be offered for it.

C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840. tf.

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Public, that they are still engaged in carrying on

A TANNERY,

At their old stand in Rowan county, near China Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting personal attention, together with their late improvement in their system of Tanning, to be able to manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on as cheap terms as any made in this country.

They now have on hand a very large and superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.——☞ Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmiths' Bellows—worth from eight to twenty dollars—varying according to size.

☞ They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. MILLER.

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840. tf.

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 14th inst., a negro boy, who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to Henry Strickland, who lives near Springfield in the State of Georgia. Said boy is a very likely mulatto, five feet seven inches high—had on when committed Kentucky jeans coat and pants and tow shirt.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. WOMACK, Jailor.

October 17, 1840. F